THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, December 16, 1806 No. 1056

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Front-Street, next door to the corner of Market-Street.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are requested to make payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1806.

He is opening at his Store In Wood Street,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce. tf

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

GENEVA GLASS.

THE *Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has the Agency of the* GENEVA GLASS WORKS *for this place, and that he has now on hand a general assortment of Glass, which will be sold at the usual prices.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1806. tf.

Barley raisers, Attention!

NO more BARLEY will be received at the POINT BREWERY until the 15th of January next, at which time it will be taken in at the present price of Fifty-three Cents per bushel.

For James O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1806.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the WIRE-WORKING Business in all its different branches, in the house of *Benjamin Herr*, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond, opposite the sign of the Bear, where he makes,

ROWLING SCREENS, both single and double, for cleaning of Wheat and Flaxseed.
Screens and all kinds of Riddles for Dutch Fans
Shutting and standing Screens for mills.
Reving-seives, for cleaning Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-seed, and Clover-seed.
Indian meal Sifters.
Screens and Riddles, for bricklayers and plaisterers.
Paper moulds, and Rag Tables
All kinds of wire work for cellar windows, spring-houses, safes, and sky-lights.
Fenders for fire places, bird-cages, rat-traps, *&c. &c.*

All of which are done in the neatest manner, and will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

N. B. Orders from the country duly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1806

WARNER & LLOYD,

TAYLORS AND HABIT MAKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, customers, and the public in general, that they have removed their Shop from Second Street to the house of Mr. Beltzhoover between the corner of Mr. Adams and Mr. M'Clurg's Stores, in the Diamond, where the said business will be carried on in all its various branches; and likewise, that they have just received from their correspondents in Philadelphia, the particulars of the present fall FASHIONS, both for *Ladies* and *Gentlemen's Dresses* as far as it respects their business. They flatter themselves by the assistance of the same, and their experimental knowledge of the business, to be able to give general satisfaction.

N. B. *Military Uniforms* neatly executed.

Pittsburgh, November 18, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A DONATION Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the first donation district, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres.—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to.

H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

HERR & ENOCHS,

INFORM their friends and the public in general that they have just received a general assortmet of

Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

All of which they are detrmined to sell low for Cash or approved of Country produce.

They have also on hand a quantity of *LAKE SALT*, by the barrel, and BARR IRON, by the ton or Cwt.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 24, 1806.

LANCASTER, December.

PRESLEY CARR LANE Esq. is elected Speaker of the Senate, and SIMON SNYDER, Esq. Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE favor of divine providence continues to manifest itself towards our country; producing an unprecedented state of public and private prosperity. The rapid extension of settlements throughout Pennsylvania; the constant improvements in her city, towns and villages; the facility with which labour acquires independence; and the security which every good man enjoys for his person, his religion, and his property; may, also, be justly regarded as proofs of the innate virtue of the People, and of the practical excellence of a Republican Government. To this general view of the situation of the Commonwealth, the experience of the present year adds peculiar topics for congratulation and gratitude. At no former period has the blessing of health been more generally diffused; no former season has furnished a greater abundance of the various fruits of the earth; and the reviving harmony of social life seems to give to the present session of the Legislature, an influence, and a hope, the most auspicious and the most precious.

The enlightened and patriotic conduct of the Federal Administration affords an ample assurance, that the peace, the honor, and the independence of the Union, will be guarded alike against foreign outrage and domestic tumult. But gentlemen, the Legislative trust of the individual States is an essential, as well as a constitutional auxiliary, to the authority of the Federal Government; For it is your immediate province to improve every local advantage, and to supply every local want; to elevate the morals, and to reform the manners of the community; to establish the dominion of the Laws over the passions or the vices of individuals; to mature the deeds of national opulence by the cultivation of useful arts and sciences; and to lay the foundation of national strength in a brave and disciplined Militia. A trust so important will, I am confident, awaken all your vigilance and engage all your wisdom: And I renew, with deference, but with sincerity, the offer of a cordial co-operation in every measure calculated to advance the political or the social happiness of our constituents.

The records of the General Assembly will bring to your view most of the objects that have hitherto been deemed material to complete the system of our Laws, upon the principles of the Constitution. In the Judicial Department I pray you, particularly, to consider the incompetency of the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court, to the performance of the duties annually required in the forty two counties of the State. The abolition of the High Court of Errors and Appeals renders, indeed, an augmentation of the number indispensable, in order to secure a satisfactory revisionary power; without which (contrary to the soundest maxims of jurisprudence) the errors of a first judgment, pronounced by a singal tribunal, will exist without remedy or controul. Every attempt to insure an impartial trial by jury, in civil as well as in criminal cases, merits approbation; but permit me to suggest, that the chance of the wheel (which operates advantageously in that respect) must frequently produce a Pannel of Jurors, whose previous education and pursuits may not have qualified them to investigate and decide the complicated questions that arise, especially in a great commercial city. I therefore, with the means for ensuring impartiality, you can combine the means to ensure a competency of knowledge, as well as of integrity for the various duties to be performed, your system will be at once efficient and meritorious.

In connection with the administration of justice, you will, naturally, be led to examine the state and operation of our criminal code; and although I am not aware of any radical defect either in the theory or the practice, it is time perhaps to enquire, and to ascertan, whether punishments have been duly apportioned to crimes; and whether even the necessity to punish may not be relieved, in a salutary degree, by employing additional instruments of recaution and prevention. An increase of petty offences in the city and county of Philadelphia may be ascribed to the increase of a particulardescription of the population; comprising not only the idle and the dissolute of our own State, but the fugitive and the depraved of other States. The inconvenience and the danger require an earlyand a certain corrective; but in its application, care will be taken, I am persuaded, to maintain the public police, without violating the rights of humanity.

May I not here be allowed, without incurring the imputation of a personal motive, to remind the Legislative Guardians of the reputation, as well as of the lives and fortunes of our fellow citizens, that libelling (gross and malignant libelling) has become the crying sin of the nation and the times! It is not the licentiousness of a single press; nor the machinations of a particular party; to which, in the faithful execution of my office, the Legislative attention is thus directed. The crime is to me the same, whoever may be the criminal and whoever may be the victim. But it is the general prostitution of the liberty of the press; the overwhelming torrent of political dissention, the indiscriminate demolition of public characters; and the barbarous inroads upon the peace and happiness of private individuals; which constitute in my mind a subject of the highest concern to yourselves and to your posterity. The fatal consequences of this public malady begin already to appear. The press has lost its uses, as an instructor and a censor. Citizens of the same community are pledged to mutual hatred and persecution. All respect for the magistracy and the laws is falling into derision.—Good and wise men will soon abandon the field of public service. And, with a fatality not uncommon in the history of nations, the avowed friends, of a free Representative Government, are arming its real enemies with weapons for its destruction.

The evil, gentlemen, is obvious and afflicting; but where shall we seek the antidote and cure? The most zealous advocates of a free press have always thought, that to preserve its liberty, its licentiousness must be restrained. The law provides perhaps sufficiently for the punishment of a convicted libeller; but the inadequacy of that species of reparation to the feelings and fame of the injured individual, and even the opportunities to escape conviction, are points on which the law is still susceptible of great and constitutional amendment. I would therefore venture to suggest, that every printer who assails the the character of a citizen should be compelled, if required, to publish the defence; that every printer and editor of a newspaper, or other periodical work, should register his name in some public office of the proper county, to be evidence of the fact of publication, upon trials at law; and that whenever a grand jury shall present a press, as a public nuisance, the printer and the editor should be bound in a recognizance with sureties for their future good behaviour and the court authorized to suppress it for a limited time. But after all it cannot be denied, that the only effectual remedy must be supplied by the good sense and virtue of the community; since the crime of libelling, like the crime of duelling, will forever depend for its indulgence and its impunity upon public taste and public opinion. Your predecessors, indeed, lately enacted a law for the more effectual prevention and punishment of duels; But reflecting, that duels are among the natural and usual effects of libels, you, gentlemen, will, I am confident, be solicitous to discredit and suppress the cause of such complicated mischief, by the influence of your example and advice, as well as by the exercise of your legislative authority.

In contemplating these objects of public improvement, which require the aid and sanction of the government, the general condition of the roads, especially on the Laurel-Hill, and on the north west side of the river Ohio, our waters and canals, will merit particular favor and attention. A patriotic and laudable spirit of enterprize, has led, in this direction, to the disbursement of a great mass of private wealth; but it is reasonable, as well as politic, that a competent contribution should be made, by the ample resources of the Commonwealth, to avert from several important undertakings the danger of failure and disappointment. The projected canals between the bays of Delaware and Chesapeake, and at the rapids of the river Ohio, claim pre-eminently the pecuniary succour of Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware; and they are, indeed, national objects, which would well deserve the patronage of the Union

The number, discipline and equipment of the militia are such as do honor to the freemen who compose it, and to the government by which it was organized and directed. An addition of 20 000 stands of muskets, and 25 brass field pieces has been recently made to the arms and ordnance of the state; but a further appropriation will be necessary to furnish cartouch-boxes, and other accoutrements. Permit me, also, to remind you that the accumulation of arms, ordnance & military stores, renders it expedient to provide, more effectually for their security & preservation.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The official reports of the Comptroller and Register, will exhibit a comprehensive view of our finances; in the result of which you will perceive, that the ordinary revenue of the State is sufficient to defray the ordinary expences. But it has been a favorite object in my communications to your predecessors, to prevail upon them to raise, by a moderate tax, a specific fund for the expences of government, leaving the annual income of our stock for the advancement of works of public utility and the endowment of seminaries of education. A renewal of the suggestion will not be disagreeable to a General Assembly, in whose attachment to the principles of republicanism, in whose exertions for the diffusion of knowledge, I repose an implicit confidence, and at a time when the general prosperity seems to invite it.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

We meet for the performance of an arduous and important duty. The purity of your motives, and the rectitude of your conduct will, I am persuaded, justify the confidence that is reposed in you. As to myself, I have ever felt the best dispositions of heart and of head to repay the obligations, which I owe to my country, for its kindness, during a long and active life. It cannot however be presumed, that I have not erred in judgment, on former occasions; nor do the infirmities of age diminish the probability of future errors. Let me therefore bespeak a candid interpretation of my words, and my actions; and, if a difference of opinion should arise between us, upon public affairs, let both lament it as a misfortune; but let neither impute it as a crime.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

Lancaster, December 4th, 1806.

WASHINGTON CITY, *Dec.* 2.

This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both houses of Congress, by Mr. Coles, his secretary, the following

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

IT would have given me, fellow citizens, great satisfaction to announce, in the moment of your meeting, that the difficulties in our foreign relations, existing at the time of your last separation, had been amicably and justly terminated. I lost no time in taking those measures which were most likely to bring them to such a termination, by special missions, charged with such powers and instructions as, in the event of failure, could leave no imputation on either our moderation or forbearance. The delays which have since taken place in our negociations with the British government, appear to have proceeded from causes which do not forbid the expectation that, during the course of the session, I may be enabled to lay before you their final issue. What will be that of the negociations for settling our differences with Spain, nothing which had taken place at the date of the last dispatches, enables us to pronounce. On the western side of the Mississippi, she advanced in considerable force, and took post at the settlement of Bayou Pierre, on the Red River. This village was originally settled by France, was held by her as long as she held Louisiana, and was delivered to Spain only as a part of Louisiana; being small, insulated, and distant, it was not observed, at the moment of re-delivery to France and the United States, that she continued a guard of half a dozen men, which had been stationed there. A proposition, however, having been lately made, by our commander in chief, to assume the Sabine river as a temporary line of separation between the troops of the two nations, until the issue of our negociations shall be known, this has been referred, by the Spanish commandant, to his superior, and in the mean time he has withdrawn his force to the western side of the Sabine river. The correspondence on this subject, now communicated, will exhibit more particularly the present state of things in that quarter

The nature of that country requires, indispensibly, that an unusual proportion of the force employed there should be cavalry, or mounted infantry. In order, therefore, that the commanding officer might be enabled to act with effect, I had authorised him to call on the governors of Orleans and Mississippi, for a corps of five hundred volunteer cavalry. The temporary arrangement he has proposed may perhaps render this unnecessary. But I inform you with great pleasure, of the promptitude with which the inhabitants of those territories have tendered their services in defence of their country. It has done honour to themselves, entitled them to the confidence of their fellow citizens in every part of the union, and must strengthen the general determination to protect them efficaciously under all circumstances which may occur.

Having received information that in another part of the United States, a great number of private individuals were combining together, arming and organizing themselves contrary to law, to carry on a military expedition against the territories of Spain, I thought it necessary by proclamation as well as by special orders, to take measures for preventing and suppressing this enterprize, for seizing the vessels, arms and other means provided for it, and for arresting and bringing to justice its authors and abettors. It was due to that good faith which ought ever to be the rule of action in public, as well as in private transactions, it was due to good order, and regular government, that, while the public force was acting strictly on the defensive, and merely to protect our citizens from aggression, the criminal attempts of private individuals to decide for their country the question of peace or war, by commencing active and unauthorised hostilities, should be promptly and efficaciously suppressed.

Whether it will be necessary to enlarge our regular force, will depend on the result of our negociations with Spain—but as it is uncertain when that result will be known, the provisional measures requisite for that, and to meet any pressure intervening in that quarter, will be a subject for your early consideration.

The possession of both banks of the Mississippi, reducing to a single point the defence of that river, its waters, and the country adjacent, it becomes highly necessary to provide, for that point, a more adequate security. Some position above its mouth, commanding the passage of the river, should be rendered sufficiently strong to cover the armed vessels which may be stationed there for defence, and in conjunction with them, to present an insuperable obstacle to any force, attempting to pass. The approaches to the city of New-Orleans, from the eastern quarter also, will require to be examined, and more effectually guarded. For the interna support of the country, the encouragement of a strong settlement on the western side of the Mississippi, within reach of New-Orleans, will be worthy the consideration of the legislature.

The gun boats, authorised by an act of the last session, are so advanced that they will be ready for service in the ensuing spring; circumstances permitted us to allow the time necessary for their more solid construction. As a much larger number will still be wanting to place our sea-port towns and waters in that state of defence to which we are competent and they entitled, a similar appropriation for a further provision of them, is recommended for the ensuing year.

A further appropriation will also be necessary for repairing fortifications already established, and the erection of such other works as may have real effect in obstructing the approach of an enemy to our sea-port towns, or their remaining before them.

In a country whose constitution is derived from the will of the people, directly expressed by their free suffrages, where the principal executive functionaries, and those of the legislature, are renewed by them at short periods; where, under the character of jurors, they exercise in person the greatest portion of the judiciary powers, where the laws are consequently so formed and administered, as to bear with equal weight and favour on all, restraining no man in the pursuits of honest industry, and securing to every one the property which that acquires, it would not be supposed that any safeguards could be needed against insurrection, or enterprize, on the public peace or authority.—The laws, however, aware that these should not be trusted to moral restraint only, have wisely provided punishment for these crimes when committed: but, would it not be salutary to give also, the means of preventing their commission? Where an enterprize is meditated, by private individuals, against a foreign nation, in amity with the United States, powers of prevention, to a certain extent, are given by the laws—Would they not be as reasonable, and useful, where the enterprize preparing is against the United States? While adverting to this branch of law, it is proper to observe, that in enterprizes meditated against foreign nations, the ordinary process of binding to the observance of the peace and good behaviour, could it be extended to acts to be done out of the jurisdiction of the United States, would be effectual in some cases where the offender is able to keep out of sight every indication of his purpose, which could draw on him the exercise of the powers now given by law.

The states on the coast of Barbary seem generally disposed at present to respect our peace and friendship. With Tunis alone, some uncertainty remains. Persuaded that it is our interest to maintain our peace with them on equal terms, or not at all, I propose to send in due time, a reinforcement into the Mediterranean, unless previous information shall shew it to be unnecessary.

We continue to receive proofs of the growing attachment of our Indian neighbours, and of their disposition to place all their interests under the patronage of the United States.—These dispositions are inspired by their confidence in our justice, and the sincere concern we feel for their welfare. And as long as we discharge these high and honorable functions, with the integrity and good faith which alone can entitle us to their continuance, we may expect to reap the just reward in their peace and friendship.

The expedition of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, for exploring the river Missouri, and the best communication from that to the Pacific ocean, has had all the success which could have been expected. They have traced the Missouri nearly to its source, descended the Columbia to the Pacific ocean, ascertained with accuracy the geography of that interesting communication across our continent, learnt the character of the country, of its commerce and inhabitants, and it is but justice to say, that Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their brave companions, have, by this arduous service, deserved well of their country.

The attempt to explore the Red River, under the direction of Mr. Freeman, though conducted with zeal and prudence meriting entire approbotion, has not been equally successful.—After proceeding up it about six hundred miles, nearly as far as the French settlements had extended while the country was in their possession, our geographers were obliged to return, without completing their work.

Very useful additions have also been made to our knowledge of the Mississippi, by lieut. Pike, who has ascended it to its source, and whose journal and map, giving the details of his journey, will shortly be ready for communication to both houses of congress. Those of Messrs. Lewis, Clarke and Freeman, will require further time to be digested and prepared. These important surveys, in addition to those before possessed, furnish materials for commencing an accurate map of the Mississippi and its western waters. Some principal rivers, however, remain still to be explored, towards which the authorization of congress, by moderate appropriations, will be requisite.

I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the approach of the period at which you may interpose your authority, constitutionally, to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in these violations of human rights, which have been so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the best interests of our country have long been eager to proscribe; although no law you may pass can take prohibitory effect till the first day of the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, yet the intervening period is not too long to prevent, by timley notice, expeditions which can not be completed before that day.

The receipts at the treasury, during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, have amounted to near fifteen millions of dollars, which have enabled us, after meeting the current demands, to pay two millions seven hundred thousand dollars of the American claims, in part of the price of Louisiana; to pay, of the funded debt upwards of three millions of principal, and nearly four of interest, and, in addition, to reimburse, in the course of the present month, nearly two millions of five and half per cent. stock.—These payments and reimbursements of the funded debt, with those which had been made in the four years and a half preceding, will, at the close of the present year, have extinguished upwards of twenty-three millions of principal.

The duties composing the Mediterranean fund will cease by law at the end of the present session. Considering, however, that they are levied chiefly on luxuries, and that we have an impost on salt, a necessary of life, the free use of which is otherwise so important, I recommend to your consideration the suppression of the duties on salt, and the continuation of the Mediterranean fund, instead thereof, for a short time; after which that also will become unnecessary for any purpose now within contemplation.

When both of these branches of revenue, shall in this way be relinquished, there will still, ere long, be an accumulation of monies in the treasury, beyond the instalments of public debt which we are permitted by contract to pay. They cannot then, without a modification, assented to by the public creditors, be applied to the extinguishment of this debt and the complete liberation of our revenues, the most desirable of all objects. Nor, if our peace continues, will they be wanted for any other existing purpose. The question therefore now comes forward, to what other objects shall these surplusses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of impost after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during those intervals when the purposes of war shall not call for them? Shall we suppress the impost, and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and necessary use, the suppression in due season, will doubtless be right, but the great mass of the articles on which impost is paid, are foreign luxuries purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance and application to the great purposes of the public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement, as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of federal powers. By these operations, new channels of communication will be opened between the states; the lines of separation will disappear; their interest will be identified, and their union cemented by new and indissoluble ties. Education is here placed among the articles of public care; not that it would be proposed to take its ordinary branches out of the hands of private enterprize, which manages so much better all the concerns to which it is equal: but a public institution can alone supply those sciences, which though rarely called for, are yet necessary to complete the circle, all the parts of which contribute to the improvement of the country, and some of them to its preservation. The subject is now proposed for the consideration of Congress, because, if approved, by the time the state legislatures shall have deliberated on this extension of the federal trusts, and the laws shall be passed, and other arrangements made for their execution, the necessary funds will be on hand, and without employment. I suppose an amendment of the constitution, by consent of the states, necessary, because the objects now recommended are not among those enumerated in the constitution, and to which it permits the public monies to be applied.

The present consideration of a national establishment, for education particularly, is rendered proper by this circumstance also, that, if Congress, approving the proposition, shall yet think it more eligible to found it on a donation of lands, they have it now in their power to endow it with those which will be among the earliest to produce the necessary income. This foundation would have the advantage of being independent on war, which may suspend other improvements, by requiring for its own purposes, the resources destined for them.

This, fellow citizens, is the state of the public interests at the present moment, and according to the information now possessed.—But such is the situation of the nations of Europe, and such too is the predicament in which we stand with some of them, that we cannot rely with certainty on the present aspect of our affairs, that may change from moment to moment, during the course of your session, or after you shall have separated. Our duty is therefore to act upon things as they are, and to make a reasonable provision for whatever they may be. Were armies to be raised whenever a speck of war is visible on our horizon, we never should have been without them. Our resources would have been exhausted on dangers which have never happened, instead of being reserved for what is really to take place. A steady, perhaps a quickened pace, in preparations for the defence of our sea-port towns and waters, an early settlement of the most exposed and vulnerable parts of our country, a militia so organized that its effective portions can be called to any point in the union, or volunteers, instead of them, to serve a sufficient time, are means which may always be ready, yet never preying upon our resources until actually called into use. They will maintain the public interests, while a more permanent force shall be in a course of preparation. But much will depend on the promptitude with which these means can be brought into activity. If war be enforced upon us, in spite of our long and vain appeals to the justice of nations, rapid and vigorous movements, in its outset, will go far towards securing us in its course and issue, and towards throwing its burthens on those who render necessary the resort from reason to force.

The result of our negociations, or such incidents in their course as may enable us to infer their probable issue, such further movements also, on our western frontier as may shew whether war is to be pressed there, while negociation is protracted elsewhere, shall be communicated to you from time to time, as they become known to me, with whatever other information I possess or may receive, which may aid your deliberations on the great national interests committed to your charge.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 2, 1806.

POWDER,

Of a superior Quality,
Made by Jonathan Egley,
FOR SALE, BY

HENRY WOLF.

Pittsburgh, November 20, 1806.

LONDON, *October* 11.

Capture of a French Fleet.—The French squadron, consisting of five frigates, and two corvettes, all nearly new, and full of troops, slipped out of Rochefort, on the 23d of last month, but were descried next day by our blockading squadron under the command of Sir Samuel Hood, who immediately gave chase, and had a run of near a hundred miles before the Centaur, Monarch, and Mars got up with the enemy. When no possibility of escape remained, the French frigates fought with great obstinacy, and sold the victory as dear as they could to their conquerors. The Monarch is said to have been engaged for almost an hour with three of them; she suffered much in the hull and had four men killed. The loss on board the Centaur, Sir Samuel Hood's ship, was still greater. The gallant Commodore's right arm was shattered by a shot, which rendered amputation necessary; but we are happy to state that he is likely to do well, and that, tho' he has only one arm left, yet, like Nelson, whom he resembles in the accidents of battle, and whom he closely follows in the career of glory, he will exert that arm in directing the thunders of Britain with irresistible effect. We are sorry to hear that five of his men were killed in the action. The Admiralty account states the loss on board the Centaur and Monarch at nine killed and thirty-two wounded. Whether the Mars got up in time to contribute materially to the victory, we are not yet informed. The other ships belonging to our squadron, were the Windsor Castle, Revenge, Achille, and Polyphemus.

The enemy must have sustained a much severer loss, as there were nearly 2,500 troops on board the four frigates which we captured. The fifth frigate and two corvettes escaped, probably to fall in with some of our other cruizers. But be this as it may, their purpose is completely frustrated; and if, according to the general report and conjecture, their object was to retake Buenos Ayres, we need not enlarge on the critical importance of their defeat.

Most of the morning papers have been mistaken in representing the French Frigate President, of 44 guns, which has been captured by Sir Thomas Louis's squadron, as the frigate which escaped from Sir Samuel Hood. The President is one of the small squadron that did so much damage on our trade on the coast of Africa. She was returning home, and had parted with the Regulus, of 80 guns, and with another frigate on the 20th ult. She was taken off Belleisle on the 28th, after a chase of twenty-three hours, by the Canopus of 80 guns, Rear Admiral Louis, and the Dispatch brig of 18 guns, capt. Hawkins, being the only two of the squadron that were able to keep in sight of her. The Dispatch got up first, and maintained a running fight with her for nearly an hour and three quarters, before the Canopus got along side, when she struck. Great credit is due to capt. Hawkins, to his officers and men, for the gallantry which they shewed on this occasion; and we feel great pleasure in adding, that not one of the crew was either killed or wounded.

The French frigate had a few wounded.—She is described as a fine ship, almost new, with 800 men on board, and is now safe in Hamoaze, whither we hope soon to hear that the remainder of the squadron to which she belonged, will follow her. as Admiral Louis remained anxiously on the look out for them.

Sir Samuel Hood in the Centaur, with one of his prizes, arrived at Portsmouth yesterday; the other three French frigates, with the Monarch, Mars, Polyphemus, and Achille, were at Plymouth. They will soon be prepared to go to sea again, to add more captures to the rostral honours of their country.

LORD MORPETH.

The above would have been a very agreeable and encouraging article of intelligence for his Lordship to be the bearer of, on his arrival at Berlin, but he went on board the Quebec frigate early yesterday morning at Yarmouth; and is now probably far beyond the immediate reach of the pleasant news. The victory, however, so gloriously gained in the plains of Molda by the British troops over nearly double their number of the enemy, will, we hope, kindle the flame of generous emulation in the breasts of the Prussians, animate them with the fullest confidence in their personal strength, their military skill, discipline, and intrepidity.

From the vigorous preparations of the hostile armies, and from the determined spirit that seems to impel Frederick William at this crisis, and with which we know Bonaparte to be actuated, it is very likely that some decisive blow will be struck before Lord Morpeth can reach Berlin. The instant the sword is drawn, we may be sure, that it will not be a lingering warfare. Modern tactics have completely destroyed the old system of tardy approaches, of cautious progress in front, and of nice calculations of security behind. The minds of the combatants in the field must now be made up to the bold alternative of death or victory, and no retreat. In addition to those powerful incitements to heroism, on the part of the Prussians which we described yesterday, we are sure they will not forget, that, great as their former military renown may have been, they never before were placed on so conspicuous a theatre as now, and that the whole world is at a gaze for the event.

If the king of Prussia be fully resolved to put every thing to the hazard, rather than make an abject and cowardly surrender of his own independence and that of Germany, to a foreign invader, he will receive from Lord Morpeth the most cordial assurances of friendship and support, on the part of Great Britain, as well as experience the most invincible resolution in the brave troops whom he has under his command. They seem eager to fulfil the declaration made in one of the Berlin papers, "let the reverend monarch of Prussia only utter his royal *Go on further* to the destruc-

tian that is preparing to overwhelm Europe: *and his faithful army will give irresistable force to the world.*"

Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. who has so greatly distinguished himself on various occasions, is the son of the late Rev. Mr. Hood, of Chard, in Somersetshire, and nephew of Lord Viscount Hood and Bridport, to the latter of whom he is the supposed heir. For his gallant and meritorious conduct while commanding the *Zealous* in the ever memorable battle off the Nile, he was honored with the Red Ribband of the Order of the Bath.

The East-India papers state so many American vessels had, within the preceding three months arrived at Mocha, as to render the increasing trade between America and Arabia an object that requires the immediate attention of the British government.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 2.

The papers received by the recent arrivals at Boston and New-York, furnish the following additional articles of

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A Russian squadron with 4000 troops had arrived at Portsmouth.

Paris papers of the 7th of October mention, that Bonaparte was on his way from Nantz to Wurtzburgh, where the French army was to have been united on the 4th.

Letters from different parts of the continent report that a second action had been fought on the 26th of Aug. in Calabria, and that the British had defeated the French.

The Prussian head-quarters continued at Nuenburg on the 27th Sept. but it was expected they would be advanced to Hoff, in the principality of Bereuth before the end of the month. The preparations of France are stated to be on the most enormous scale; and that all the disposeable forces from Boulogne to the Inn, is brought to bear upon the Saxon frontier. Austria, if not preparing for actual hostility, is, at least, taking every precaution to cause her territory to be respected. She has assembled a very large army in Bohemia between Tabor and Prague. Bonaparte will therefore weaken his army, by sending part of it to watch the Austrians. If the French troops are confident of success, the Prussians are no less so; and at no period has the spirit of the people, and the army been more exalted than it is now. A large body of Austrian cavalry has established itself on the frontier of Bohemia. The change of position of Soult's corps, from Passau and Ingolstadt is, perhaps, to be attributed to this movement. It was expected that Bonaparte would commence hostilities on the 7th of October; that being the day that he attacked the Austrians the last year with so much success.

Translated for the Baltimore American.

Extract from an OFFICIAL RELATION relating the Haytian Campaign against the Tyrant Dessalines, from the 13th to the 17th October.

A horrible attempt was to be made in the south part of this island—thousands of victims were to be sacrificed to the suspicion, or rather ferocity of Dessalines. General Marcou, and the inspector, Stephen Maintor were to be the executioners of the most sanguinary orders against the districts of Aux Cayes.

Already were they busy about the means of putting their schemes into operation, when they were both arrested by the brave Col. Wagnac, whereupon the inhabitants of Aux Cayes rose in a body and swore to conquer or die.

The Minister at war, the Generals Feron and Vaval, and the colonels Francisque and Bruni Leulane also joined the party of patriots.

Having made his dispositions, the minister left L'Anse a Vean, with the 15th and 16th half brigades and advanced to the bridge of Mirogoane. The next morning they held a conference with general Vayou, who was encamped at Petit Goave, and finding the latter well disposed to act in co-opperation; they settled all points: but deferred proceeding farther until the arrival of general Petion. General Madame Ambroise and Colonel Homare, though the first was sick, yet evinced the same patriotic zeal. On the 15th general Petion arrived at Petit Goave, where he was received in the manner he deserved by the troops. Both divisions marched to grand Goave, where they found general Germain who though he feigned not to join our party, was yet soon known to be a turn-coat.

That night was passed at Leogane, and the next morning marched with the 11th, 12th. 16th, 21st, and 24th half brigades, and three companies of dragoons to Port au Prince, which place we were masters of at four. General Germain becoming more and more suspected. he was arrested at ten at night. A traveller informed us that Dessalines vanguard was approaching us, and he in fact came himself without suspicion.

At the instigation of Gen. Yavou, the soldiers and islanders of the plains of Calde Sac, stating the urgency of putting Dessalines and German to death, in order to preserve liberty—that the soldiers were willingly disposed to do their duty—that the planters were to watch the plains—and that moreover, they pledged their words not to let Dessalines have the least suspicion of what was going to pass; they kept their promises; Dessalines traversed the whole plain without being apprised of the disposition of the army. This circumstance reminds us of a well known sentence, that a Tyrant has always a great many flatterers and not a single friend.

Dessalines being entirely ignorant of all these facts, and not knowing of our having possession of Port au Prince, continued on his route in most perfect security. At eight in the morning he was in the outer posts of our camp without suspecting it. Only in the moment when he was to be arrested he conceived his errour, and then trying to make his escape, he received the mortal blow which put an end to his life and his crimes

Colonel Marcadier was killed, though much regretted, in defending Dessalines. On the side of the enemy some more were wounded and on our side but one man killed. Thus were our proceedings in four days crowned with success. This great event, so remarkable in the annals of the history of mankind, will shew to the astonished *orb* what an oppressed people is capable of; and will at the same time gain us the esteem and admiration of the world.

On the 18th, at 9 in the morning, a *Te Deum* will be chaunted in order to celebrate this memorable day, on which Tyranny was abolished and Liberty restored.

Done at Head-Quarters at Port au Prince, the 18th October, 1806.

Signed, ETION GERIN, *Minister of War and Navy*; PETION, *Commanding General of the Second Division*; YAYOU, *Commanding General of the West Leogane*; VAVAL, *General of Brigade of the District of Nippes.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, December 16, 1806.

From the Kentucky Gazette, of Nov. 24.

From Frankfort we learn that the House of Representatives have cited Judge Sebastian to appear before them on Tuesday next, to answer the charge of receiving a pension from the Spanish government.

A gentleman of respectability reached this place on the 7th of November, in 14 days from Natchitoches and informs that gen. Wilkinson had moved from that place two days previous to his departure from it, with all the United States troops, consisting of twelve companies, and one or two volunteer companies of dragoons. The general took with him four field pieces.

It was confidently expected that an engagement would take place, our troops marched in high spirits—and appeared anxious to meet the Spaniards, who it is said have received positive orders to occupy the ground within a few leagues of Natchitoches.

We are informed from the same source that a conference with the commander of the Spanish forces had been held, when he informed general Wilkinson, that he had received his orders and was determined to keep his post.—And that they hourly expected the arrival of a re-enforcement of 10,000 troops.

(Nashville paper.

From the Boston Repertory.

COLONEL BURR.

"Various insinuations have appeared concerning the movements of Col. Burr. We have heard a statement from general Eaton, now in town, which he gave in a considerable circle, with no injunctions of secrecy—as follows:

That early last winter, at the city of Washington, col. Burr opened to him a project of revolutionizing the western country; separating it from the union; establishing a monarchy there, of which he was to be the head; organizing a force on the Mississippi, and extending conquest to Mexico; an proposed to give him (Eaton) a distinguished military command.—Eaton felt indignant at the proposition, considering it an insult to his honour; but thought better to conceal his feelings than to manifest resentment; he suffered col. Burr to betray his whole scheme. Burr had the preceding season made a tour thro' the western country; had procured charts of every important position on the waters of the Mississippi, and of the country extending to Mexico; had formed an intercourse with sundry influential foreigners in the Spanish territory, and to other influence on the Ohio and Mississippi had fixed a plan of operation—Burr painted to Eaton the injury that he had suffered from certain observations which had been made on the floor of the house of Representatives, concerning his operations in Africa and from the delay of government in adjusting his claims for expenditures on the coast. Here was an opportunity to indemnify himself—A separation of the union *would eventually* take place—and that country become independent of the Atlantic States—It was a right they inherited from the constitution, and nature had situated them peculiarly for the enjoyment of it. The present moment favoured the measure. There was no energy in the government to be dreaded and the divisions of political opinions throughout the country was a circumstance of which he would profit. There were very many enterprising men among us, who aspired to something beyond the dull pursuits of civil life, and who would volunteer in this project. And the vast territory which offered to adventurers, and the mines of Mexico, would bring strength to his standard from all quarters. He did not doubt but that inducements might be offered to the army to embark with him. Double pay and double rations, a prospect of plunder and the ambition of atchievment would do much with garrison soldiers. E. satisfied himself that Burr was resolute in the project, and put himself on expedients to defeat his views without exposing facts. He accordingly waited on the president, and used the freedom to mention Mr. Burr as a suitable person to conduct our negociations at Madrid.

The president seemed to express an apprehension that the confidence was too high. E. thought that Burr, when put to his honour, would act with fidelity. His capacities were unquestionable—and signified that if he remained in this country he would become dangerous. The president did not understand this insinuation. E. expressed himself plainly that *if he were not disposed of, we should within eighteen months, have an insurrection if not a revolution on the waters of the Mississippi.* The president said "he had too much confidence in the information, integrity and attachment to the union of the people of that country, to admit an apprehension of that kind." No further conversation was had on the subject. —But E. took leave, waited on two or three gentlemen of congress, and detailed the whole plan of Burr. They all agreed that *the fellow deserved hanging*, but thought the project too chimerical, and Burr's circumstances too desperate to give it the merit of serious consideration. E. said nor heard no more of the affair till he was accidently informed of Burr's movements on the Ohio, when he spoke publicly of the facts.

Within a few weeks a letter was received by a young gentleman in Brimfield, from his friend in Marietta, stating that Col. Burr, had, by his agents, contracted for the building at that place of 15 or 20 boats, constructed for the navigation of those waters, and that he had offer commissions to sundry enterprising young men of that vicinity, for a secret expedition, which promised great advantage to the western country.

As the foregoing statement was examined by general Eaton before it went to press, the public will now be relieved from their suspense on this subject.

A friend of general Eaton, on hearing this detail, asked him how Burr (in case he should extricate himself) would receive the exposure of these facts. He answered "As he pleases I never solicited Burr's friendship nor his confidence.—He ought to have known me better, than to suppose me ever sufficiently abject to become the instrument of his ambition. And he ought to have known himself better, than to flatter himself possessed of capacities to seduce me to an act of treason."

CINCINNATI, *November* 25.

Col. Aaron Burr arrived in town on Friday evening last. On the same evening, two gentlemen arrived here, who informed that they had passed two boats descending the Ohio,—one was a large keel, loaded with French muskets; and they believed the other was loaded with ordnance and muskets. The crew spoke nothing but French during their stay on board, and that they passed every town on the river after night.

They further mention, that several large boats loaded with provisions would shortly follow, under the command of Blannerhasset.

Burr's arriving here on the same evening, gives it rather a squally appearance.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) *November* 27.

A letter from a gentleman now at St. Louis, to his friend in this place, dated the 9th instant, was received a few days ago, containing the unpleasant intelligence, that the French and Spanish inhabitants had evinced a disposition very unfriendly, and even hostile to the government of the United States. A similar disposition is said to prevail at St. Genevieve. The writer of the letter observes, that he has seen an affidavit which states, "That the standard of rebellion is to be raised on the 15th instant," but that preparations had been made to meet the revolt, and it is thought that the publicity of the measure had defeated the object. The Americans are represented as being zealously attached to the interest and honor of their government. The letter further says, that "Two militia captains of St. Louis had said they were prepared to shake off the yoke of the U. States, and would join in the rebellion the instant it commenced."

In the Federal Court on Tuesday morning last, the attorney for the United States, renewed his motion for a grand jury, to enquire into the conduct of Col. Burr, which the court granted, and directed the marshal to have the jury ready on Tuesday next. Subpoenas have been issued for witnesses; and Col. Burr who it was apprehended had left the state, we understand is still in it. There can be no doubt, therefore, of his attendance, and of the trial proceeding without further delay, if a true bill should be found.

Since the above was written, we have been informed, that the attorney introduced his motion by observing, that Mr. Davis Floyd, (the witness whom he deemed material, and who was absent when he attempted to bring on the investigation before) had returned; and that unless a decisive step was now taken, Mr. Burr would be afloat with his flotilla in a short time.

☞ Subscribers in arrears for the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of January ensuing.—Those who neglect must not be surprised to receive a disagreeable visit shortly after that time.

*** *Advertisements omitted this week shall be carefully attended to in our next.*

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; Likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood

August 15, 1806. tf

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of DISCOUNT and DEPOSIT at Pittsburgh, will not be open for business on Christmas day. All notes due at the Office on that day must be paid the day preceding.

Notes for discount will be received on Tuesday the 23d.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

STOP THE RUNAWAY.

Ten Cents Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber on Sunday morning last, an apprentice boy to the Taylor trade, by the name of ROBERT P—DEN, about* 15 *years of age, dark hair, snub-nose, and lame in one leg, occasioned by a white swelling. Had on when he went away a wool hat, jacket and trowsers of brown cassing, woollen stockings, and shoes; it is not known what other apparel he took with him. It is supposed that he has been persuaded away, therefore, whoever returns the said boy will be entitled to the above reward but no charges, and if any person will give information who enticed him away, they shall be entitled to Ten Dollars, as I am determined, on discovery, to prosecute to the utmost rigour of the law.* JOHN LINTON. *Taylor, Market between Second and Third Streets.*

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

PHILIP MOWRY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and that he carries on all manner of

Blacksmith Work,

in the *Stone Building* at the south corner of the Diamond, where those who please to call may be supplied with the best work on the shortest notice, and upon the best terms; and from his attention to business he hopes to receive encouragement from a generous public.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

☞ Merchants ascending or descending the rivers may be supplied with the best warranted Axes, Hoes, or any other kind of work, on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above Business. None need apply but Lads of good character.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on the night of the 16th inst. a bright bay MARE, supposed to be 6 years old last spring, her off hind foot white, with a ratch down her face, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES M'CUTCHEON.

November 22, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Company are respectively informed, that a second call is made to pay the further sum of fifteen dollars on each share by them held, on or before the first day of January next to HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. *Pittsburgh*; RALPH MARLIN, Esq. *Meadville*; JOHN VINCENT, Esq. *Waterford*; or to the subscriber at *Erie*.

By order of the President and Managers,

JUDAH COLT, *Treasurer.*

Erie, 29th October, 1806. 1m.

ALGEO & STEVENSON,

Have commenced business in the Mercantile line at the corner of the Diamond and Market Street, where they have opened a fresh and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of

FINE and superfine broad cloth, forest cloth, napt and plain coatings, flannels, baizes, rose and point blankets, patent cord waistcoating, swansdowns, toilenets, cotton, worsted, and angola stockings, plain and fancy velvets, constitution and patent cord, cambrick and book muslin, black cambrick muslin, cambrick and common dimity, narrow chintzes and low priced callicoes, linen and cotton check, silk and cotton shawls, silk and cotton gloves, callimancoes and durants, fine and coarse muslin.

With an assortment of

Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries, Madeira, Sherry, and Lisbon Wine, Brandy and Jamaica Spirits, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.

Which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, November 18, 1805.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Donation Land,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, No. 209, in the First District. The Land is of a good quality. It will be sold low for cash and an indisputable title given. For terms apply to *JEREMIAH BARKER*, Esq. or *JAMES MOUNTAIN*, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

September 22, 1806. tf

Valuable Medicines,

Just received from RICHARD LEE'S *Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, and for sale by*——*Mr. JOHN ANTHONY TARASCON,* ONLY, *in Pittsburgh.*

THE AGED AND INFIRM,

WHO are suffering the excruicating pains of Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, may find immediate relief, and expect a speedy cure, by the use of

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT OF MUSTARD, PREPARED ONLY BY RICHARD LEE.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state as well as in pills, and thus excellently adapted both for external as well as internal use.

The pills operate mildly by urine and insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humours; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, and digestion, remove flying pains, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The Essence is a wonderful assitant to the pills in Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago and Palsey, and by its peculiar penetrating and dispersing quality, remove the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled face, headache, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of wet or damp in the feet.

Some may be surprised that this medicine should be described with equal success in such a variety of cases; but this surprise will cease when it is recollected that all these complaints result rom the same cause—a slowness in the circulation of the lymph, or obstructions in the lympathic vessels.

FROM DR. WETHERBURN.

GENTLEMEN. *Wythe County, (Virginia.)*

I purchased at your shop the preparation you call *Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard,* which I believe has perfectly removed a Chronic Rheumatism, (of that kind named Sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice of the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter of use, you are at full liberty to make it public.—Yours, &c.

P. WETHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntary maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with violent Rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after laying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed and every probable remedy attempted; when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were purchased from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk acros the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and Subscribed before me Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the Justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions, residence in cold climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or extensive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—and lyings in, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obscurity of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, extensive debility of the whole frame, and waisting of the whole flesh, which no nourishment or cordial can repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

Dr. HANNS' Genuine German CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns speedy removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges.

LETTER from the Honorable A. C. Hanson Esq. Chancellor of the state of Maryland.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

SIR.—For the good of the public as well as from a desire to do justice to a man of merit and genius, I request you to publish the following cases.

A young man in my family, who had read Dr. Hamilton's advertisement, and who had for some time, as he says experienced the symptoms described by the docter as indicating the pretence of worms in the human stomach or intestines, resolved, without consulting any person whatever, to try the doctor's remedy.

He accordingly procured a box of the Lozenges. Last evening he took 4 of the yellow, and this morning he took an equal number of the brown kind. They did not, as he says, operate harshly except one stool, when he felt a considerable griping, and when there came from him a worm, perfectly white, about a yard in length as broad as his little finger, and having a number of joints, about an inch or 1 1-4 of an inch distance from each other.

Besides this worm, he says there came from him a considerable number of flat worms, about 3-4 of an inch in length, and near the same in breadth. He did not think of counting them, but he says there was more than 20.

I regret extremely that I had not an opportunity of seeing the tape worm; the young man not having, as he ought to have done taking measures for preserving it and the simple servant girl, who attended his chamber, having, before I had heard of his taking the medicine, thrown it and the other worms into the necessary, not thinking it of consequence to take care of them The girl, however, and an other servant concurs with him respecting the worms which appeared in the vessel: and the tape worm, they say, was alive so far as to have motion, after it came from him.

It is needless to describe his symptoms, as he says they were actually such as are described by the doctor.

Another young man in my family also, without any consultation or advice, one evening and morning, about three months ago, took 7 Lozenges, which operated powerfully. No worm came from him, but in the course of 2 or 3 days he was quite well and has since had a considerable accession of flesh and strength.

In short, although I, like many others, have been incredulous with respect to the virtue of Hamilton's Lozenges, I am at length perfectly convinced of their great efficacy and utility.

As I cannot reasonably be supposed to have any motive except a consideration for public good for publishing these cases I flatter myself that I shall not incur ridicule or censure from unthinking men, for adding my second hand testimony to the evidence of the numerous respectable characters who have aimed to render justice to Dr. Hamilton (with whom I had not the slightest acquaintance) and to give important information to their fellow creatures.

I think it not amiss to add, that, from the healthy appearance of the young man, who had been so greatly and so quickly relieved, I should have ridiculed his symptoms and apprehensions had he communicated them to me before he took the Lozenges. The fact, I am pursuaded, is that most young persons, who are, from time to time disordered, without a visible or apparent cause, are afflicted by worms.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, September 18, 1803.

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the *Plane Making* Business in all its various branches, *Pittsburgh,* in Second Street, near the corner of Liberty Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon PLANES of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

September 16th, 1806. tf.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGON near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh, PRESLEY NEVILL.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of Land,

In Peters Township, Washington County on a branch of Peters creek, containing about 900 acres, equal, if not superior in quality and situation to most land in this country, and not more than four miles from the Monongahela river, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, the great road from which to Brownsville, passes thro' the tract, as also the road from Elizabeth Town to Washington; there are several Meeting Houses in the neighbourhood and Mills and Distilleries convenient. There is three farms on this tract containing upwards of 176 acres of cleared land well improved, the residue well timbered and watered, a considerble part of which being well adapted for meadow. The whole will be sold together or sub-divided, to suit purchasers. A small part of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, for the remainder a credit will be given bearing interest. An indisputable title with a general warrantee will be given. This tract adjoins that on which James Barclay now lives, and is occupied by James Anderson, Samuel Price, and Henry Potter tenants, who will shew the premises. For further particulars apply to the proprietors in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
ISAAC CRAIG.

March 1, 1804.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the* Copper and Tin Manufactures, *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper,* ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

Apprentices Wanted,

TO THE

Boot and Shoemaking Business.

BOYS between the age of 14 and 16, and brought up in the country would be prefered.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, November 10, 1806.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, Pine Grove mills, on Pine creek.

August 25, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE AT
T. CROMWELL'S
Commission Store,

FRENCH BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Lisbon Wine,
Cyder,
Peach Brandy,
Soal, Harness, and Upper Leather,
Superfine Flour of a superior quality by the Barrel,
And a quantity of Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1806.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they continue to carry on the

Fulling Business,

In all its various branches, at John Cavet's Fulling mill, on Brush creek, North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county. Those who may please to favour them with their custom may depend on having their work done in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms, and for the convenience of persons living at a distance Cloth will be received at the Store of *Mr. John Irwin,* in Pittsburgh, and returned there when finished, which will be without delay. It is requested of those who send cloth to put a written direction on it.

JOSIAH & JOHN HARVEY.

October 27, 1806.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

FOR SALE.

TWO Hundred Acres of Land, strict measure, situate in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Andrew M'Farlane and others; the land is of an excellent quality, about 80 acres cleared and under good fence. On the premises are a dwelling house, spring house, barn, and apple orchard. The whole tract is well watered, and can be conveniently divided into two lots of one hundred acres each, for the accommodation of purchasers.—The terms of Sale will be made easy. Enquire on the premises.

JAMES MARTIN.

November 17, 1806.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.